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Alessandro Corsi, charged with the murder of Vincenzo Pace, at Spargarda. Prisoner is seen nearly 70 years of age, with a good frank benevolent countenance, and the record of his life, until the commission of the dreadful crime of which he stands accused, is said to have been singularly blameless. It appears that he was a widower, with an only son, whom he tenderly loved; and one evening in 1892 the young man quarrelled with Vincenzo Pace, who subsequently Corsi so, severely that he died two days after. Pace was tried and sentenced to five years' hard labour for killing Abbonio Corsi, and from that time the old man Alessandro was inconsolable for the loss of his only son. Five years and the expiration of the sentence of Pace passed away, but five years had not healed the wound which had been inflicted on Alessandro's heart, and he again killed his son. One evening, he saw in the street of Spargarda, Vincenzo Pace, the very man who had killed his son, and who, after five years of punishment, had returned to his native place. Alessandro at the sight lost all control over himself. He seized a knife, and from that moment was the author of his unhappiness, and with several blows killed him.—*Argos Times*.

coolie traffic. The hon. speaker said that the Company did derive profits from the trade, but that the removal of the profits was the objection to the Ordinance, he would say more shame to those who argued from that point of view. We must do everything to remove the existing stigma from the Colony. (Heat, heat.) The fact that profits were made from the trade absolutely never be used as argument. He next mentioned the manifold miseries the coolies had to suffer. The wretched coolie who was called an "emigrant" was kidnapped from his home, taken away to work as a slave. (Judge Ball here interposed, "Not all kidnapped," and the speaker replied, "Many are kidnapped.") The subterfuges employed by the kidnappers were so numerous and clever that a very long time was required to detect them, and the profits they gained were very large. He said they would not hesitate to use any means to get their coolies, who, of course, when they were forced on board, did what they could to regain their liberty, even in some cases setting fire to the ship. At the same time, sacrifice of a number of their own lives. Admitting that the treatment they got while

sons. Though this bill would not meet all cases there was an old saying that "half a loaf was better than no bread." Were they to refuse everything if they could not get *done* all that they wished to get *done*. He thought the English Government ought to give their moral support to China to stop the trade. As to the *de* *facto* that all emigration should be stopped, he would mention the Convention entered into by Prince Kung with England, France, and the other powers relating to emigration under Government regulations. Prince Kung at that time chafed the English Government for the interest it took on the subject, and expressed at the same time the willingness of the Chinese to improve the emigration system. Emigration to the West Indies was a boon to the Chinese. Some 14,000 of whom reached their destination in 1862. The Chinese were not in the worst period of servitude (during which they were very well treated) was out, they were sent down to people a large town. As to Mr. Ryrie's objection to the bill, he, the Colonial Secretary had paid much attention to his remarks, but he failed to see any argument in it. Mr. Ryrie opposed the bill, but on what

A report, and the rest of the defendants were apprehended.

Chinese constable No. 150, declared, stated he was called by the last witness to take in custody the first defendant; he was very of supercilious, and cried out something, when a great crowd of coloured men assaulted him. The first defendant and the twelve took off his clothes off his back and beat him, giving him several blows on the chest. The 9th, 10th, and 11th defendants pulled and pushed him about.

Chinese constable No. 510, declared, said he was on duty near the Joss-house, Hollywood road, at 5 p.m. on Sunday, the 27th instant when he heard a great disturbance in Lower Macao Road. He went down, and saw the first defendant in the custody of last witness, and he tried to rescue him. The next defendant kicked him, and caused him to fall; at the same time a great crowd collected around; he recognised the whole of the defendants who came to the first defendant's rescue; the first defendant and the twelfth wore his uniform coat and hat, and the middle of the twelfth defendant. The first defendant was taken to the station.

The first and fourth defendants, the principal actors in the robbery, were sent to three months' hard labor each. The sixth, having had a share in the robbery, was let off with one month's hard labor, in consideration of having let the cat out of the bag on the rest. The rest of the defendants who appeared to be only receivers of the stolen property, by getting drunk on it, were fined £5 each for disorderly conduct.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.—The accounts of the Duchy of Lancaster show that the receipts for the year 1872 were £265,858 8s. 9d. Of this sum £240,940 was paid for Her Majesty's use to the Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse, and there are balances in hand to the amount of £20,911 0s. 6d. The remainder has been expended in repairs and improvements, expenses of management, superannuations, allowances, &c. The capital account shows a balance of stock on the 31st of December, 1872, of £717,171 13s. 8d.

1000. Burton. A "gentleman" dated at the Post
 1001. office, and was seated upon the bench
 1002. seized upon. He said that a gentleman in the
 1003. next street had sent him, but of course the
 1004. "gentleman" had seen what took place and
 1005. could not be found. Surely the result should
 1006. be that the "intelligence department" of the force
 1007. should be strengthened, if only for the purpose
 1008. of sifting the occasional grains of truth from
 1009. the bushels of guess, gossip, and hearsay, and
 1010. to "spit the flugging sides" of detective efforts
 1011. at the proper moment.
 1012.

1013. **MR. HATFIELD LAND.**
 1014. The expected row in the House of Commons
 1015. about Messrs. Gladstone, Lowe, and Ayrton
 1016. being personified in the burlesque of the "Happ
 1017. Land," collapsed. A correspondence from the
 1018. Lord Chamberlain's office had previously been
 1019. published, which settled the matter. The man-
 1020. ager of the Court Theatre admitted that the
 1021. prompt copy differed widely from the copy
 1022. which the Lord Chamberlain had sanctioned,
 1023. and so humble pie. The Lord Chamberlain
 1024. took this "humble stand," "Perform the copy
 1025. sanctioned, until the special get-away, and I have
 1026. no objection to offer." This was so reasonable

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Extracts.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

(From a French Correspondent of the Times.)

Paris, March 19th.

Never was a man more truly condemned to play in part of scapular than Marshal Bazaine. It is upon him that the national self-love of Frenchmen has cast the burden of all the reverses which France sustained in the late war. The siege of Paris, the defeat of our army, the check of another, the country occupied, a heavy ransom extorted—all these calamities have been laid to the charge of Marshal Bazaine. Meeting a few days since with Colonel Galliard, in whose charge the Marshal has been placed, I requested him to ascertain whether an interview with that officer would be granted. Having subsequently received from Colonel Galliard the necessary authority to enable me to communicate with the Marshal, and knowing that such authority would not have been granted without the assent of the Marshal himself, I proceeded yesterday to Versailles, where, in the house, 22, Avenue de Marigny, he has been residing as a prisoner during the last 10 months.

Passing the sentry post before the doorway, I presented the written authority to a sergeant, who immediately said he would conduct me to the Marshal. Following him across a courtyard, I came to the main body of the house, and entering the hall, where I found three gentlemen, a lady seated. Never having seen the Marshal, I hesitated for a moment whom to address; but my doubts were ended by one of the gentlemen advancing towards me—a man apparently of some 60 years of age, whose short mustache and gray hair clearly showed that he was a soldier. I understood immediately that this was the Marshal. The course of time and the anxieties of recent times have not altered the features which furrow his brow and the grave air which pervades his naturally genial countenance.

The Marshal received me with great politeness and introduced me to the lady, his wife, and to Captain Clapayron, one of his two Aides-de-Camp, after which he invited me to be seated. The Marshal having taken a chair near me, Madame de Bismarck and the two gentlemen retired, leaving us alone. The Marshal opened the conversation in a general manner, expressing in very clear language his opinion respecting the diversities of military temperament among the European nations, concluding with the curious remark that the Latin nations were too nervous to profit equally with races of colder blood by the use of long-range weapons, and that the long range was owing to this physiological condition, the courage of aim with small arms, the Latin race will be inferior to the Saxons or Slavonians; and in proof of that view he referred to the perfect calmness with which the English infantry took aim before firing even in the midst of battle. The Marshal then stopped, and, turning to me, said, "I have the pleasure of receiving you. In what can I be of service to you?" I replied that I should visit was not from simple curiosity, but I feared he might be offended if I ventured to question him respecting some of the rumours which were current; and I added that not having any other feeling than one of absolute impartiality, I would simply repeat what it might please him to reply, if he would allow me to put a few questions to him. "I am aware," I said, "that is hardly a respectful manner of proceeding, but it is the only way in which a rapid interchange of ideas can be effected, and with the consciousness requisite for their being reproduced." As he consented with great readiness, I asked him, "Is it true that during the Battle of Gravelotte you had to be sought for at 20 kilometres distance from the battle-field, and that you were found there playing at billiards?" "In the first place," replied he, "I do not play billiards, and never have played; and in the second place, what was the Germans the Battle of Gravelotte was for us, the Battle of Annville. I was from noon a little in the rear of the lines of Annville, overlooking the battle-field, precisely where a General should be giving orders during the whole time, and preserving my communications with Marshal Canrobert, who was posted at Saint Privat, and had thrown a portion of his army into Saint Privat, the Chinese, and thus I occupied the only position which I could advantageously have taken up. I did not quit that position until the battle was ended, and there was not a single General capable of commanding an army who would venture to suggest that I should have occupied any other. It is not the business of a General-in-Chief to fight sword in hand, and I had experienced that two days before at Rezonville, where, finding the same batteries had been abandoned, I rushed forward, sword in hand, and it ten minutes later I had not been extinguished by vigorous efforts I should have remained a prisoner in the hands of the Brunswick Hussars." "But, M. de Bismarck, there are some officers who say that during the whole of that day the French army had gained ground, and that, following it, he was victorious, they were greatly surprised in the evening to find that the troops were to retire to their former encampment." "The battle of Annville, or Gravelotte," said the Marshal, "the plan of which I also had conceived, was never intended by me for an offensive movement. I could never have thought of fighting with 90,000 men whose pulse I had felt, an army of 250,000 men so fully intended."

"But when you assumed the command of the French army, you were to bring on a defensive engagement and to destroy as many of the enemy's men as possible, taking care to spare our own; and, after several affairs of that character, I hoped suddenly to force a passage not, as might be expected, by my line of retreat, but by repassing the Moselle, and, throwing myself briskly into Alsace, to relieve Strasbourg and to cover Alsace and Lorraine. Such was the object I had in view. During the evening, General Canrobert, who directed me to require the occupied defensive positions which I had marked out for me, and at the hours I had prearranged, they made no advance. One corps only, the 4th, made a pretended turning movement in order to distract the attention of the enemy, but as to the others, they took part in a defensive engagement which succeeded admirably, and which was for the Germans the most murderous conflict of the whole campaign." "But when you assumed the command you must have had instructions to enable you to act in concert with the other corps, and I am astonished that you should speak of arrangements as peculiarly your own, and which would constitute isolated and independent action." "I had absolutely no instructions. When, on the 12th, I saw our beloved and unfortunate Emperor, I entreated him to give the command to Marshal MacMahon, or to Marshal Canrobert, but the Emperor insisted and gave the orders. When I asked him for instructions, he said, 'Do your best.' At that moment the position was already very bad and embarrassing. After Reichenhoffen and Forbach we had no longer any right wing, and the Germans were able at their leisure to perform their turning movement, which resulted in my being invested. I wrote at that moment to Marshal MacMahon, that I should endeavor to retire not upon Verdun, but upon the fortresses of the North. When the Marshal, after some hesitation and after having sought to fall back upon Paris, obeyed the instructions of the Minister of War and quitted Reims, he believed me to be already in the direction of the fortresses of the North, and he arrived at Sedan. For my own part, who had not the power of joining the army, being that I had only to rely upon my own judgment."

"Still it is said that a *garde de chasse* named Scalabrino delivered to you personally on the 23rd a despatch from General MacMahon, which explained to you the line you should follow and the direction you should take. The Marshal shrugged his shoulders, and said, 'I never saw him, and I never saw Scalabrino, nor any *garde de chasse*. I never received any despatch from MacMahon before the 30th of August. After that day I received many, because it was the interest of the Germans to allow them to pass. The trial will very clearly elucidate that point. No one has ever been brought face to face with me who maintains that he had delivered any despatch from Marshal MacMahon to me before the 30th.' "You said just now that you had 90,000 men to oppose to the German army, but there were 170,000 men made prisoners." "Yes, I had 170,000 men, but I had only 30,000 fighting men." "There is a transaction which has greatly excited public curiosity, and which is even today enveloped in mystery—the affair of Reims." "Yes," replied the Marshal, "after a moment's silence, and I said, 'I brought to me one day provided with a passport from M. de Bismarck, and who wished to speak with me. He told me he came from Chislehurst, and that not daring to bring with him any written papers he had been furnished with a credential with a photograph of Chislehurst, with a dedication by the Prince Imperial, whose handwriting I recognized; that he came on behalf of the Empress, who asked me to send for her other Marshal Canrobert or General Canrobert. I naturally thought that there were some negotiations going on between the Regent and M. de Bismarck, and I conceived that I had no right to thwart them nor to be made acquainted with them. I sent for Marshal Canrobert, whom I brought into the presence of M. Regnier, and then I left them. Half an hour afterwards I saw Marshal Canrobert, who declared that he was too old and too fatigued to undertake the journey. I then sent for General Canrobert, and after a few minutes' conversation he came and told me that he was willing to go. He set out, in fact, and from that time I never saw either M. Regnier or General Canrobert again, and all I know of the business is what I have gathered from the newspapers. I remain silent for a few moments, and then I said, 'You have been greatly reproached for this matter.' "And whom could I obey? The Government of the National Defence had never placed itself in communication with me, and I knew nothing of it. I was cut off from the world, and, only having rumours to inform me of what was going on, for me the Empress-Regent was still a legend." "You are also blamed for having burnt the cables." "But I had given a pressing order to that effect to General Solel, as well as to General Tarras, Chief of the Staff; they thought, perhaps, that they might wait a little longer, and then it was too late." "I hardly dare to ask you, M. de Bismarck, whether it is true that you dined with Prince Frederick Charles before the surrender of Metz?" "Oh, you may ask me anything. I should prefer that those who about me should do as you are doing. This is what must have given rise to that report; on the 23rd I was at Comy with my officers. It was raining; we were all wet together. The Prince was absent; I wished to wait for him. As we were fatigued and harassed, we were offered a basin of broth. I moistened my lips in order not to refuse; I do not know whether my officers did as much as that; and two days afterwards it was asserted that I had been present at a grand dinner given by the General-in-Chief of the enemy's army." "But when Metz had been surrendered, it is true that there was found there an abundance of provisions, while the day previous people were perishing from hunger?" "The official inquiry attests that there was found in the magazines one day's supply of rations at 300 grammes, and that some of the inhabitants who had laid in stores brought them out, finding that the siege was at an end. But we had made perquisitions every where without being able to find anything, so well were all those things concealed. Besides, what interest could I have in doing what is suggested?" "It is said," I replied hesitatingly, "that you thought of declaring Alsace and Lorraine a neutral territory and of becoming its ruler, and that M. de Bismarck held out that prospect to you." The Marshal broke out into a laugh. "Neither M. de Bismarck nor Prince Frederick Charles," said he, "thought me simple enough for that. Besides, if Alsace and Lorraine were to be made into duchies or principalities, it is not to me that M. de Bismarck would have offered them; he had a candidate ready and ready, without having to think of me. But all sorts of fabulous statements have been made about me. When I returned from Mexico I was said to be possessed of enormous wealth. The truth is that I had not a sou, but rather I had debts. The poor Emperor Maximilian had given me the Villa of Bonavilla, which I was about to exchange for 100,000 piastres. I did not demand the money; and Juarez confiscated ground, and that, following it, he was victorious, they were greatly surprised in the evening to find that the troops were to retire to their former encampment." "The battle of Annville, or Gravelotte," said the Marshal, "the plan of which I also had conceived, was never intended by me for an offensive movement. 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"Still it is said that a *garde de chasse* named Scalabrino delivered to you personally on the 23rd a despatch from General MacMahon, which explained to you the line you should follow and the direction you should take. The Marshal shrugged his shoulders, and said, 'I never saw him, and I never saw Scalabrino, nor any *garde de chasse*. I never received any despatch from MacMahon before the 30th of August. After that day I received many, because it was the interest of the Germans to allow them to pass. The trial will very clearly elucidate that point. No one has ever been brought face to face with me who maintains that he had delivered any despatch from Marshal MacMahon to me before the 30th.' "You said just now that you had 90,000 men to oppose to the German army, but there were 170,000 men made prisoners." "Yes, I had 170,000 men, but I had only 30,000 fighting men." "There is a transaction which has greatly excited public curiosity, and which is even today enveloped in mystery—the affair of Reims." "Yes," replied the Marshal, "after a moment's silence, and I said, 'I brought to me one day provided with a passport from M. de Bismarck, and who wished to speak with me. He told me he came from Chislehurst, and that not daring to bring with him any written papers he had been furnished with a credential with a photograph of Chislehurst, with a dedication by the Prince Imperial, whose handwriting I recognized; that he came on behalf of the Empress, who asked me to send for her other Marshal Canrobert or General Canrobert. I naturally thought that there were some negotiations going on between the Regent and M. de Bismarck, and I conceived that I had no right to thwart them nor to be made acquainted with them. I sent for Marshal Canrobert, whom I brought into the presence of M. Regnier, and then I left them. Half an hour afterwards I saw Marshal Canrobert, who declared that he was too old and too fatigued to undertake the journey. I then sent for General Canrobert, and after a few minutes' conversation he came and told me that he was willing to go. He set out, in fact, and from that time I never saw either M. Regnier or General Canrobert again, and all I know of the business is what I have gathered from the newspapers. I remain silent for a few moments, and then I said, 'You have been greatly reproached for this matter.' "And whom could I obey? The Government of the National Defence had never placed itself in communication with me, and I knew nothing of it. I was cut off from the world, and, only having rumours to inform me of what was going on, for me the Empress-Regent was still a legend." "You are also blamed for having burnt the cables." "But I had given a pressing order to that effect to General Solel, as well as to General Tarras, Chief of the Staff; they thought, perhaps, that they might wait a little longer, and then it was too late." "I hardly dare to ask you, M. de Bismarck, whether it is true that you dined with Prince Frederick Charles before the surrender of Metz?" "Oh, you may ask me anything. I should prefer that those who about me should do as you are doing. This is what must have given rise to that report; on the 23rd I was at Comy with my officers. It was raining; we were all wet together. The Prince was absent; I wished to wait for him. As we were fatigued and harassed, we were offered a basin of broth. I moistened my lips in order not to refuse; I do not know whether my officers did as much as that; and two days afterwards it was asserted that I had been present at a grand dinner given by the General-in-Chief of the enemy's army." "But when Metz had been surrendered, it is true that there was found there an abundance of provisions, while the day previous people were perishing from hunger?" "The official inquiry attests that there was found in the magazines one day's supply of rations at 300 grammes, and that some of the inhabitants who had laid in stores brought them out, finding that the siege was at an end. But we had made perquisitions every where without being able to find anything, so well were all those things concealed. Besides, what interest could I have in doing what is suggested?" "It is said," I replied hesitatingly, "that you thought of declaring Alsace and Lorraine a neutral territory and of becoming its ruler, and that M. de Bismarck held out that prospect to you." The Marshal broke out into a laugh. "Neither M. de Bismarck nor Prince Frederick Charles," said he, "thought me simple enough for that. Besides, if Alsace and Lorraine were to be made into duchies or principalities, it is not to me that M. de Bismarck would have offered them; he had a candidate ready and ready, without having to think of me. But all sorts of fabulous statements have been made about me. When I returned from Mexico I was said to be possessed of enormous wealth. The truth is that I had not a sou, but rather I had debts. The poor Emperor Maximilian had given me the Villa of Bonavilla, which I was about to exchange for 100,000 piastres. I did not demand the money; and Juarez confiscated ground, and that, following it, he was victorious, they were greatly surprised in the evening to find that the troops were to retire to their former encampment." "The battle of Annville, or Gravelotte," said the Marshal, "the plan of which I also had conceived, was never intended by me for an offensive movement. I could never have thought of fighting with 90,000 men whose pulse I had felt, an army of 250,000 men so fully intended."

"But when you assumed the command of the French army, you were to bring on a defensive engagement and to destroy as many of the enemy's men as possible, taking care to spare our own; and, after several affairs of that character, I hoped suddenly to force a passage not, as might be expected, by my line of retreat, but by repassing the Moselle, and, throwing myself briskly into Alsace, to relieve Strasbourg and to cover Alsace and Lorraine. Such was the object I had in view. During the evening, General Canrobert, who directed me to require the occupied defensive positions which I had marked out for me, and at the hours I had prearranged, they made no advance. One corps only, the 4th, made a pretended turning movement in order to distract the attention of the enemy, but as to the others, they took part in a defensive engagement which succeeded admirably, and which was for the Germans the most murderous conflict of the whole campaign." "But when you assumed the command you must have had instructions to enable you to act in concert with the other corps, and I am astonished that you should speak of arrangements as peculiarly your own, and which would constitute isolated and independent action." "I had absolutely no instructions. When, on the 12th, I saw our beloved and unfortunate Emperor, I entreated him to give the command to Marshal MacMahon, or to Marshal Canrobert, but the Emperor insisted and gave the orders. When I asked him for instructions, he said, 'Do your best.' At that moment the position was already very bad and embarrassing. After Reichenhoffen and Forbach we had no longer any right wing, and the Germans were able at their leisure to perform their turning movement, which resulted in my being invested. I wrote at that moment to Marshal MacMahon, that I should endeavor to retire not upon Verdun, but upon the fortresses of the North. When the Marshal, after some hesitation and after having sought to fall back upon Paris, obeyed the instructions of the Minister of War and quitted Reims, he believed me to be already in the direction of the fortresses of the North, and he arrived at Sedan. For my own part, who had not the power of joining the army, being that I had only to rely upon my own judgment."

But come," added he, "I want to show you my bedroom, for I do not wish it to be said that I am worse treated than I really am. He showed me his bedroom, which was really a tolerably good room with a carpet, a table, piano, a mahogany bedstead, and a few chairs. Between the bedroom and the dining-room was a small *salon-a-manger*. The study where the Marshal writes is rather bare of furniture, and the carpet is somewhat ragged. Upon the whole, the house, although slightly damp, is not uncomfortable, and the Marshal makes no complaint of it, although for a man of 40 years' military service, of many campaigns, and five wounds, the residence is hardly a healthy one.

I thanked the Marshal for his reception, and asked permission to pay my parting respects to Madame de Bismarck, whom I found in the saloon with the Aides-de-Camp, M. Villetie, and M. de Maréville. The Marshal seemed to be most anxious for the trial to come—appearing to bear with impatience and some bitterness the captivity of her husband. I took my leave. The Marshal accompanied me for a few paces, and left me with Captain Clapayron. As soon as the Marshal had left us, Captain Clapayron said to me, "When you spoke of a decree of *non lieu* the Marshal told you that he was resigned to everything—that is, he does not venture to go against the views of M. Thiers, in whom he places implicit confidence; but he and we all shall be the most unhappy people in the world if the trial does not now proceed. The facts must be made known. If the Marshal were to be released upon a decree of *non lieu*, his ten months' captivity would have been useless to him. Every one would say that nothing had been proved. That would be a misfortune. The trial ought to proceed and should be held as early as possible, but it must be held."

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